RV2 Yakut

2: Jochelson, Waldemar. The Yakut. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XXXIII, Part II, pp. 33-225. New York, 1933.

104 illustrations; 3 maps.

Yale: Nk10. Am45e. v. 33.

[The author spent many years doing field work among the Yakut. This source contains material on their history, habitat, language, religion, social organization, and material culture, with more detailed information about origin traditions, kinship terminology, the shaman's coat and drum, the Yakut blacksmith, and the Kumiss festival. A short discussion of the influence of the skoptzy (a Russian religious sect exiled to Siberia) on the development of Yakutsk agriculture, pp. 179-185, has been categorized for the Sibiriak file (RR4) and a section on the history of Yakut contact with the Russians, pp. 220-225, has been categorized for the Historical Siberia file (RR2). A list of the references cited throughout the book has been filed in category 113. --Analyst]

Field date: 1884-1902
Analyst: Joan Verosky

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1954

6: Sauer, Martin. An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia by Commodore Joseph Billings, in the Years 1785 to 1794. London: T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies, 1802.

Pp. xxvi, 332, 58; preface; 14 engravings; 1 folded map; 7 appendices.

Yale: Eeac. + 785S.

[RCH: At the instigation of Empress Catherine of Russia, Commodore Joseph Billings headed a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern parts of Russia for the purpose of ascertaining the degrees of latitude and longitude of the mouth of the Kovima River; of the coast of the Chukchee to East Cape; and of the islands in the eastern ocean, stretching to the American coast. The author accompanied the expedition as private secretary and translator, and for a period of 8 years, between 1785-1794, he had the opportunity of first-hand observations of the country and the people of Siberia and Arctic Russia. As a result, his account of the Yakut, is based on knowledge obtained while he was actually living among them. The author has included in his material on the Yakut two native origin myths which are variations of the origin myths to be found in the number 2 source on the Yakut by Jochelson. Of considerable importance is the information provided

6: Sauer, Martin.

by this account of the religion of the Yakut, their festivals, their marriage and burial customs, and their superstitions which, judging from this source, they had in abundance. Specific account of the shamans and their activities is included here also. Of especial interest is a description of the punishment for and means of control of thefts among these people. The author attributes the declining population and the increasing poverty of the Yakut to the influence of the Russian settlers and the excessive tributes exacted from the natives by these Russians.
This is a primary source for the treatment of the Yakut culture, based on first-hand observations and containing material not dealt with elsewhere. Interesting plates which do not concern the Yakut have been omitted here. Appendix I gives a vocabulary of the Yukaghir, Yakut, and Tungu languages which has not been reproduced. Field dates: 1785-94. Evaluation: G-5].

7: Shklovsky, I. W. [Dioneo]. In Far North-East Siberia. London: Macmillan and Company, 1916.

Tr. L. Edwards and Z. Shklovsky; p. vii, 264; frontispiece; 23 illustrations; 1 map; index.

Yale: Eeac. K83. 891Sg.

[RCH: Material here is based on first-hand observations made by the author, a Russian, who spent the years 1891-1892 travelling in far north-east Siberia. Information specifically on the Yakut is scattered throughout the book. This is a good source of information on the education, shamanism, nervous diseases, marriage customs (it includes a detailed description of marriage songs and riddles), and several Yakutian legends. Emphasis is placed upon the effect of the Russian conquest upon the Yakutian personality, and particularly the change brought about by the invasion of the Yakut villages by the transported criminals from Russia. The author dwells in detail upon the terrible punishments and severe treatment accorded the Yakut by the Russian conquerors. None of the photographs apply to the Yakut. Field date: 1891-92. Evaluation: T-3].

9: Stadling, J. Through Siberia. Westminster: Archibald Constable and Company, 1901.

Pp. xvi, 315; frontispiece; preface; 47 illustrations; 2 maps; appendix; index.

Yale: Eeac. 898.

[RCH: Under the auspices of the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society, the author set out on a journey through northern Siberia with the primary purpose of looking for the lost explorer, Andreé, and his companions. Information on the Yakuts here is rather sparse, but certain portions of it, scattered through several chapters, are of value. The author treats in great detail the climate of Yakutsk Province and gives information on the collecting of mammoth tusks by the Yakut. He devotes one very short chapter to a general description of the Yakut which is of little value except for material on the marriage ceremony. Also treated here briefly is the behavior of the Russian military governors toward the subjugated Yakut. The Appendix consists of a list of Yakut travel

9: Stadling, J.

phrases and a sample of some typical conversational terms used by the traveler among the Yakut. Field Date: 1898 Evaluation: E-3].

10: Bush, Richard J. Reindeer, Dogs, and Snow-Shoes: A Journal of Siberian Travel and Explorations. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1871.

Pp. xx, 529; frontispiece; 45 line drawings; 1 map; 9 tables.

Yale: Eeac. 865.

[RCH: The author of this journal of Siberian travel and explorations was a member of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition which journeyed through Siberia for the purpose of making preliminary surveys of the proposed route of the Russo-American telegraph line. As a result, the information here is from an observant traveler's point of view, and primary emphasis has been placed upon the more obvious characteristics of the people, their appearance, their more readily apparent temperamental characteristics, and their material culture. Material on the Yakuts is scattered over a number of pages, giving a brief but first-hand account of the Yakuts as seen through the eyes of a tourist visiting in the several communities in Yakutsk Province.
This text was accompanied by four illustrations which were not reproduced for the Files. Field dates: 1865-67. Evaluation: T-3].

11: Lansdell, Henry. Through Siberia. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1882.

Pp. xxiii, 811; frontispiece; preface; 1 map; line drawings; 6 appendices; bibliography; index.

Yale: Eeac. 879.

[RCH: Backed by the English Committee of the Bible Society and the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, the author spent a year traveling through the interior of Russia, with the primary purpose of visiting prisons and distributing religious books and pamphlets to the prisoners and also to others encountered along the way. He devotes one chapter to a description of Yakutsk Province and its inhabitants, with emphasis placed upon the hardships of life in the Yakutsk climate, the food, dress, appearance, and occupations of the people. Material here is brief and necessarily fairly superficial, though it does give a first-hand account of these people whom he visited for a short time. Field date: 1879 Evaluation: M-3.]

12: Galitzin, Ern. Manners and Customs of the Yacoutes. Journal of the Ethnological Society of London, Vol. IV, pp. 144-148. London: Council of the Ethnological Society of London, 1856.

Yale: D8.13.v.4.

[RCH: A brief account of the Yakuts written by a corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London and translated and communicated to Section E of the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Norton Shaw. It has not been made clear whether or not the author did field work among this group of people nor has it been possible to determine either the exact position of the author. Material here is primarily concerned with the material culture of the Yakuts, but of particular interest is the account of the superstitions connected with the bear and the killing and eating of the bear. However, there has not been enough elaboration of the information here for this to be a primary source for the study of the Yakuts. Field date: no date. Evaluation: N-2].

13: Sarytschew (Sarychev) Gawrila. Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the North-east of Siberia, The Frozen Ocean, and the North-East Sea. Vol. I. London: Richard Phillips, 1806.

Pp. iv, 70; engravings.

Yale: Eeac. 785Rg.

[RCH: The author accompanied Commodore Billings and others on a geographical and astronomical expedition to Siberia for the purpose of mapping the north-eastern part of Russia and the islands as far as the shores of America, as well as obtaining an acquaintance with the seas between Irkutsk and the coast of America. The geographical information in the first half of the book (the only part dealing with the Yakut and adjacent tribes) has been omitted for it has been treated more fully in other sources included in the file. Only descriptive passages on the Yakut and their culture have been filed. These passages are scattered throughout the first half of the book, and, though brief, they provide good first-hand observations of this tribe. The author's prejudice may be noted in his criticism of Yakut resistance to Christianity. In his description of Yakut material culture, however,

13: Sarytschew (Sarychev) Gawrila.

the author is good as far as he goes.
Because of technical difficulties, photographs of interest to the Yakut file have not been reproduced. Field dates: 1785-90. Evaluation: N-3].

14: Krauss, Friedrich S. Das Schamanentum der Jakuten. Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Vol. XVIII, pp. 165-182. Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1888.

Yale: Nk10. + An88. v. 18.

[RCH: In his brief introduction, which has been here omitted from the files, the author states that he was given the job of translating for the Mittheilungen der Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Vienna, for the year 1888, this significant description of Yakut shamanism, written by V. L. Priklonskij, which originally appeared in Russian in Izvestia-Sibirskago Otdjela Imperatorskago Russkago Geografičeskago Obščestva, Vol. XVII, nos. 1-2, Irkutsk, 1886. The author, as he states, has made no attempt to correct any discrepancies found in the original which, he says, can be generally relied upon for its accuracy. Priklonskij, as the Introduction tells us, had the opportunity not only to observe the customs about which he wrote, but also to back up his observations with the important literature on the subject also. Cited particularly is N. P. Pripusov whose Material for the Study of Shamanism among the Yakut was published in the Bulletin of the East Siberian Section of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society in 1884. No dates, however, are given for Priklonsky's field work, and no specific information is to be had here about the original

14: Krauss, Friedrich S.

author of this work. The entire article, with the exception of the Introduction as translated by Dr. Krauss and retranslated from German into English for the Cross Cultural Files, is included here.
The material here is invaluable, for it covers fairly thoroughly the shaman of the Yakut, from his dress and ornamentation to his initiation ceremonies and his ceremonial activities which go along with his changed position in Yakut society. Information is to be found here on the origin of the shamans/ and on the spirits with whom they hold communion, a long list of which is included here. Of particular interest is the contention of the author that the Yakut are caught midstream--they have lost the absolute faith in their old spirits, yet they are not capable of comprehending yet the monotheism of Christianity. As a result, shamanism exists along side of Christianity, though it has taken over more in the realm of medicine, fortune-telling, and magic. Hence, the author attempts to prove his thesis that Yakut shamanism now has taken over the practical needs of everyday life, while Christianity is the generally accepted theological position of the people; yet the two must necessarily coexist, since the Yakut has need of both beliefs.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: E-5.]

15: Popov, A. Consecration Ritual for a Blacksmith Novice among the Yakuts. Journal of American Folk-Lore Vol. XLVI, pp. 257-271. New York: American Folk-Lore Society, 1933.

Yale: Nkg10. J82. v. 46.

[RCH: This paper is one ritual from the large unpublished Russian manuscript on religious beliefs and ceremonies of the Yakuts. According to an introductory footnote, all the speeches and incantations in the original manuscript, for which we have no more information, are accompanied by the Yakut text. It has been impossible to determine the amount of field work and the field dates, if there are any, of this work. The article itself gives a very complete and detailed account of the ritual of consecration for a blacksmith novice among the Yakut, and excellent information on the prestige accompanying the position of blacksmith and shaman and the relationship between the two.

Accompanying the article in the footnotes and in an introductory bibliographical footnote are references to sources for the study of Yakut tales and lore and of Yakut shamanism. Field date: no date. Evaluation: E-3].

16: Great Britain Admiralty. A handbook of Siberia and Arctic Russia, Vol. I. Oxford: His Majesty's Stationery Office 1920.

Pp. 384; 1 map; appendix; glossary; index.

Yale: Eeac. 914G. v. 1.

[RCH: Material here, compiled by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division of the Naval Staff, Admiralty, is based primarily on materials available up to 1914. This is a secondary source, based entirely on secondary information and must be regarded more as a compiled digest of general information about the Yakut and their culture. There are to be found here very general statements of the Yakut history and racial affiliations, social institutions, physical characteristics, occupations, dwellings, food and clothing marriage customs, and their religion and superstitions --all treated with little detail. Field date: no date. Evaluation: G-3].

17: Erman, Adolph. Travels in Siberia: including Excursions northwards, down the Obi, to the Polar Circle, and, southwards, to the Chinese Frontier, Vol. II. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1850.

Tr. W.P. Cooley; pp. vii, 400.

Yale: Eeac. 828gb. v. 2.

[RCH: The author accompanied Professor Hansteen, a Norwegian philosopher, on a journey to the interior of Siberia for the purpose of making magnetic observations. The project, which was backed and financed by the Norwegian government, lasted for a year, from April, 1828, to May, 1829, during which time Mr. Erman had the opportunity to observe the various tribes among whom he lived during his stay in the region. Information about tribal history and organization came primarily from informants of various statuses among the Yakut--from Yakut chiefs to Russian exiles living among the people. His account of the Yakut, which has been here excerpted from the main body of this travel account, is as thorough and comprehensive as one could expect from a traveller who had only for his secondary purpose the study of the people of the region

17: Erman, Adolph.

of northeast Siberia. Much of his information has not been heretofore dealt with, such as the particular accounts of the Russian taxation system, the romantic Yakut songs, and the strange disease among the children of the Yakut. Perhaps the author saw only the wealthier Yakut during his stay in this region, but, at any rate, his statements concerning the fairly high standard of living of this tribe are misleading. However, some valuable contributions to our knowledge of this tribe have been made here, and the work gives a good general summary of the Yakut culture. Field date: 1828-29. Evaluation: N-3].

18: Priklonski, Vasilij. Totengebräuche der Jakuten. Globus, Vol. LIX, pp. 81-85 Braunschweig: Friedrich Viewig und Sohn, 1891.

6 line drawings.

Yale: E10. - G51. v. 59.

[RCH: The author lived among the Yakut for a number of years in preparation for writing ethnological studies on this tribe which were published during the latter part of the last century. Although there is included here no information concerning the field date for his study of the tribe, it is known from his book entitled Three Years in the Yakutsk Territory that he lived in the region of the Yakut and had the opportunity to observe the tribe first-hand. His article included here in the files is concerned with the role of the shaman in curing illnesses among the people; the attitude and beliefs of the Yakut in connection with sickness and with death; and the Yakut funeral and burial customs, with particular emphasis upon the graves of different types to be found among this people. This is an informative article on funeral customs despite its short length. The entire article has been included here in the files. Of especial interest is the page of drawings illustrating the types of graves of the Yakut.

18: Priklonski, Vasilij.

This was translated for the Cross Cultural File by Mr. Hoenigswald.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: E-5]

19: Kharuzin, Aleksai Nikolaevich. ĪUridicheskiĭa obichai ĪAkutov (The Juridical Customs of the Yakut). Etnograficheskoe Obozrenie, Vol. X, No. 37, pp. 37-64. Moskva: Obshchestvo Liubitelei Estestvoznaniĭa Antropologii i Etnografii, Etnograficheskoe Otdelenie, 1898.

Yale: Nk. Et28. 36-39.

[RCH: The actual field work, for which no date has been given was done by H. P. Pripuzov for the Ethnographic Division of the Imperial Society of Students of Natural Science, but his material, according to the author, was fragmentary and lacking in organization, hence requiring adaptation for publication. The editing of this material was done by A. N. Kharuzin, who also made additions to the information as well as references to data noted by other investigators in the area, notably Sieroszewski (see source no. 1).

Mr. Kharuzin has made, with the aid of this material, an excellent survey of the 'clan' or sib system of the Yakuts, and portrayed many aspects of the customary law of this ethnic group. Of particular interest is the connection shown here between the ancient familial-'clan' system and the juridical customs. Very good information is obtainable here in this source on the

19: Kharuzin, Aleksai Nikolaevich.

property system, the inheritance laws, the mode of marriage and the place of woman in this society, all of which, the author skillfully proves, are intimately tied up with the 'clan' system. Effort is made by the compiler to show the changed aspect of Yakut customary law in face of Russian influence, but it is made apparent to the reader that many of the customary laws survive to prove the tenacity of the old kinship system.
The actual translation from the Russian was done for the Cross Cultural File by B. Keen. Note: See category 113 for a list of sources quoted frequently in the text. Field date: no date. Evaluation: E-4].

20: Czaplicka, Mary Antoinette. My Siberian Year. London: Mills and Boon, 1916.

Pp. 309; frontispiece; 36 photographs; 1 map; glossary; index.

Yale: Eeac. 914C.

[RCH: The author, an anthropologist and research student at Oxford, spent thirteen months of the years 1915 and 1916 travelling through Siberia. Although there is very sparse and scattered material on the Yakut, the information which does exist is based on first-hand observation by a competent student of this area. However, the only important material here is a summary of a folk tale concerning the reindeer, and a description of a dance and games performed at Yakut weddings which has not been heretofore described in such detail
None of the photographs apply to the Yakut.
Field dates: 1915-16. Evaluation: E-3].

24: Wrangell, Ferdinand. Narrative of an Expedition to the Polar Sea, in the Years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1842.

Pp. xvii, 302; preface; 1 map; appendix.

Yale: Ekd. 820Vgc.

[RCH: The author led an expedition under the orders from the Russian Admiralty department which was to make an accurate survey of the northwest coast of Siberia between the Jana and the Kolyma, and as far as the Schelagskoi Noss and the islands in the Arctic Ocean. As he states in his introduction, he " had no other object in view than to extend the geographical knowledge of those regions, to correct previously-existing errors, and, by a plain statement of what we ourselves have done, to make our experience useful to those who may come after us." The ethnographical material found in his account of his journey, which has been excerpted for the files, consequently is of a superficial nature, although the author does give a good simple summary of the Yakut culture, with particular emphasis upon their material culture. Information was obtained from living among the scattered tribes of Yakuts around a broad territory and by talking to these people about their customs and their history. Although it is sketchily

24: Wrangell, Ferdinand.

treated, the material on the different characteristics of the Yakut of the Aniuj as compared to those around Werchojansk and elsewhere is of some interest. The descriptive material on this tribe is fairly accurate although it has been dealt with in greater detail elsewhere. This source is an original piece of work but there is not enough new material nor enough development of the material as such for it to be considered a first-hand source for the user of the files.

The one map of the region has not been reproduced for it does not have much value as compared with others already included in the files.

Field date: 1820-23. Evaluation: G-3] .

27: Coxwell, C. Fillingham. Siberian and Other Folk-Tales. London: C.W. Daniel Company, 1925.

Pp. 1, 956; preface; 1 map; bibliography; index.

Yale: Nkh35.925c.

[RCH: The author, who is a specialist in folklore, has made a collection of 294 folk tales from 35 different groups of people divided in the following way: the sub-arctic or Palaeasiatic races; the Mongol-Turkish races, which include the Yakut; the Finno-Ugrian races; and the Aryan, and Indo-Germanic or Indo-European races. He has a long introduction in his book which gives a comparative study of the folk tales included in his collection. Only a few paragraphs from this Introduction have been excerpted here for the files. Also excerpted here are the Yakut folk tales in their entirety as Mr. Coxwell has written them and the notes which go along with each tale, which are found on pp. 262-297 in the book. The notes are of value both for their explanations of the text and for their study of the Yakut tales in relation to tales of other tribes and races. The author states in his Preface that he is indebted to travellers and ethnologists, such as Jochelson and Radlov, for the texts which he has

27: Coxwell, C. Fillingham.

translated, for "they were in a position to record stories only because they had undertaken remarkable journeys or lived among the people." Mr. Coxwell admits that he has made some changes in the original texts of these folk tales, for he says, "I found the texts as a whole admirable, but I have not adhered slavishly to the short and abrupt sentences of a few of the originals, nor have I reproduced occasional redundancies. I have sought to keep closely and faithfully to the meaning of the texts and have endeavoured to avoid obscurities." Sources used for the Yakut tales, which are referred to in the footnotes following the title of each tale, are from Russian geographical and ethnographical publications, full references to which are to be found in category 113 in the file.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: B-3].

28: Grigoriev, A.A. Geological Structure, Relief and Soils of the North Western Region of the Lena-Aldan Plateau and of the Verkhoyansk Mountain Chain of the Yakutsk Republic in Siberia. Komissiia po Izucheniiu IAkutskoi ASSR, Vol. IV, pp. 171-201. Leningrad: Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1926.

Yale: Bj22.750.v.1-5

[LSS: This article, which was published in English, is part of the report of the Yakutsk Expedition of the Russian Academy of Sciences. A more complete text of the article with maps is given in Russian in the same volume (pp. 1-170). Since the titles and place names of these maps are given in Russian, they were not reproduced for the files. In 1926, the author visited Yakutia again and his final analysis of the soils and geology is published in Russian in the major report of the Yakutsk expedition (Grigoriev, A.A. Geomorfologicheskii ocherk IAkutii [Geomorphological Sketch of Yakutia]. IAkutiia, ed. Pavel Vladimirovich Vittenburg, pp. 39-90. Leningrad: Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Komissiia po Izucheniiu IAkutskoi ASSR, 1927). This analysis of the geology of Yakutia is probably the most definitive work on the subject. Field date: 1925. Evaluation: N-5.]

36: Niemojowski, Ludwik. Siberian Pictures, Vol. II. London: Hurst and Blackett, 1883.

Ed. Major Szulczewski; pp. 313.

Yale: Eeac. 883. v. 1.

[RCH: The author made a journey through Siberia for the purpose of trading at various towns in the region as a representative of a Polish merchant, and therefore his primary purpose was not an ethnological study of the people of the region whom he encountered. Only a very few excerpts from the book have been included in the files. Chapter IV of volume I has material on the Sayans, Mongols, and Yakuts, only about twelve pages of which have been considered of any value for the user of the files. This material deals with the character of the Yakut people as the author himself interpreted it, and short episodes are included here to illustrate what he believes to be the extreme patience and humility of the people in the face of foreign travellers. Brief information is also given here on the unimaginative character of the Yakut folk tales, one of which is scantily outlined. On the whole, however, this is not valuable nor reliable

36: Niemojowski, Ludwik.

material at all, and indicates only the observations of a traveller who saw the Yakut for only a short time and had merely for his secondary purpose the study, if it can be called such, of this tribe along with numerous other tribes of the region. Field date: no date. Evaluation: T-2].

37: Dobell, Peter. Travels in Kamtchatka and Siberia; with a Narrative of a Residence in China, Vol. I. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830.

Pp. ix, 351; frontispiece; preface.

Yale: Eeac. 812D. v. 1.

[RCH: The author, a counsellor of the court of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, spent the years 1812-13 travelling through Kamtchatka and Siberia, and his account is basically a travel account which does not pretend to be an accurate description of the tribes encountered. Information in this volume, the first of two volumes, is primarily concerned with Yakut food processing and dairying. Only a few pages in this volume have been included in the Files, and even this material would not represent too great a loss to the Files if it were entirely absent.
Field date: 1812-13. Evaluation: G-2].

38: Dobell, Peter. Travels in Kamtchatka and Siberia; with a Narrative of a Residence in China, Vol. II. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830.

Pp. x, 341.

Yale: Eeac. 812D. v. 2.

[RCH: The author, a counsellor of the court of his Imperial majesty, the Emperor of Russia, spent the years 1812-13 travelling through Kamchatka and Siberia, and his account is basically a travel account which does not pretend to be an accurate description of the tribes encountered. Information in this volume, the second of two volumes, is concerned with the origins and history of the Yakut tribe along with some general, superficial comments on their culture. Of value only is the discussion of the mismanagement in the sale of flour to the Yakuts. Only a few pages in the first part of this volume have been excerpted for the files.
Field date: 1812-13. Evaluation: G-2].

RV2 Yakut

39: Jochelson; Waldemar. Kumiss Festivals of the Yakut and the Decoration of Kumiss Vessels. Boas Anniversary Volume, pp. 257-271. New York: G. E. Stechert and Co., 1906.

6 plates; 1 text figure.

Yale: Nk12. 906b.

[The author explains the method and utensils used by the Yakut in the production of kumiss, a strong alcoholic drink made from fermented mares' milk. In his descriptions of the two kumiss festivals celebrated by the Yakut he explains the significance of the rites, and the place of the horse in Yakut economic and religious life. Excellent photographs showing the kumiss churns, ladles, and drinking goblets are also included. --Analyst]

Field date: 1888-97
Analyst: Alice McCloskey

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1954

40: Burr, Malcolm. In Bolshevik Siberia: The Land of Ice and Exile. London: H. F. and G. Witherby, 1931.

Pp. 224; frontispiece; preface; 10 photographs; 1 map; index.

Yale: Eeac. 931B.

[RCH: The author, a naturalist, traveled in Siberia with the purpose of studying the "life of Nature and of . . . [his] Fellow Men." His book is primarily a travel account, and his information on the tribes encountered is sketchy and superficial. Only a few passages, amounting to some eleven pages in all, have been excerpted for the files, and these passages are of such a brief nature that they are of little value for a study of the Yakut. The only material that can be considered worthwhile is the scanty information on the state of Yakut education, but this cannot be regarded as anything but the observation of an interested traveler. Field date: no date. Evaluation: N-2]

43: Karutz, Richard. Die Völker nord-und mittel Asiens. Atlas der Völkerkunde, Vol. I, pp. 74-77. Stuttgart: Franckh'sche Verlagshandlung, 1925.

Pp. 120; preface; 54 illustrations; 1 map.

Yale: Nkd70. 925k.

[RCH: The author, an anthropologist, has compiled a valuable atlas of the major tribes of north and middle Asia, which consists of brief cultural summaries of each tribe included and illustrations in the form of line drawings of some of the more important and distinctive elements of their material culture. Excerpted here for the Yakut file is the material in the atlas on the Yakut tribe, which, though it includes no new material, contains a fairly good summary of the culture of the tribe but is primarily valuable for the illustrations which are duplicated in the files in category 116.
No field date has been given here, the material being based on other primary sources. This actual translation which includes only pages 74 and 76 of the atlas, was done for the Cross Cultural Files by Mr. Hoenigswald. Field date: no date. Evaluation: E-2].

44: Gilder, William Henry. Ice-Pack and Tundra: An Account of the Search for the Jeannette and a Sledge Journey through Siberia. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883.

Pp. xi, 344; frontispiece; 30 line drawings; 17 photographs; 3 maps.

Yale: Eeac. 881.

[RCH: The author, a journalist for the New York Herald, spent several months of the year 1882 in Yakutsk territory on a sledge journey he made while he was a member of the Rodgers search expedition to Siberia, which was looking for the lost Jeannette expedition. Since the author spent little time among the Yakuts, it could only be expected that his account of this tribe be superficial, even though it is based on his first-hand observations. Only some 18 pages have been excerpted here for the files from his travel account, and the material included here is mainly concerned with observations on the food of of the Yakuts, their horses and their houses. To be regarded dubiously are the statements about the Yakut personality which are found scattered among the descriptions of Yakut material culture. Field date: 1882, Evaluation: J-2].

45: Lesseps, Jean Baptiste Barthélémy. Travels in Kamtschatka, during the Years 1787 and 1788, Vol. II. London: J. Johnson, 1790.

Pp. viii, 408; 2 glossaries.

Yale: Eeac. 787 g. v. 2.

[RCH: Only about 26 pages of this source, which is a translation from the French, have been excerpted for the Files. The author was consul of France and interpreter to the Count de la Perouse. The author, who spent two years in his travels in Kamschatka and Siberia spent only a short time in the year 1788 among the Yakuts. His material is based on first hand observations to a certain extent, but all information between the pages of 304-307 are based on information given him by the Yakut prince Girkoff who lived near the river Amga. The information here in this source is of no particular value since much of it is duplication of material already discussed to greater length in other sources in the Files. The account of the Yakut burial system is of interest as are the Yakut fables included here in the Files. The account of polygamous Yakuts found on p. 313 is to be treated very skeptically. Field date: 1788. Evaluation : T-2].

46: Cottrell, Charles Herbert. Recollections of Siberia, in the years 1840 and 1841. London: John W. Parker, 1842.

Pp. xii, 410; 1 map; preface.

Yale: Eeac. 840C.

[RCH: This is a travel account based on the author's travels through Siberia. Since he covers a great amount of territory the material he has on each tribe is necessarily scanty; only about ten pages concerning the Yakuts have been included in the file. The information is of little value except for three things: the discussion of the Yakut system of measurement of distance; the account of their belief about the white partridge; and the description of the way in which they attempt to use stones to control weather. With the exception of these three descriptions the material included here is unimportant. Field date: 1840. Evaluation: T-2.]

49: Findeisen, Hans. Viehzüchter und Jägervölker am Baikalsee, im Flussgebiet der Bureya und im Amurlande. Baessler Archiv, Vol. XIV, pp. 1-29. Berlin. D. Reimer, 1930.

Yale. Nk10. B14. v. 14.

[RCH: In 1879 the Berlin Museum for Ethnography received a number of pictures from P. P. Shimkevich relating to his field trip in the years 1893-4 in north-eastern Siberia. Mr. Findeisen, the author of this article, has based his descriptions of seven Siberian ethnic groups on these pictures and on the brief account of the trip of Shimkevich. Only the short account of the Yakut tribe has been excerpted here for the file. The material in this section is scanty and of little value, although there is some fairly good information on the activities of Yakut children, a subject not often treated. But here the description of children is superficial and so sketchy as to be of little use, and the only other useful part of this article is the account of the relations between the Yakut and the Tungus tribe, also, unfortunately, briefly treated.
This material was translated for the Cross Cultural File by Mr. Hoenigswald.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: E-1.]

51: Müller, Ferdinand Ferdinandovich. Unter Tungusen und Jakuten: Erlebnisse und Ergebnisse der Olenék Expedition der Kaiserlich Russichen Geographischen Gesellschaft in St. Petersburg [Among the Tungus and Yakut: Experiences and Results of the Olenek Expedition of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society in St. Petersburg]. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1882.

Pp. x, 326: 3 appendices: 4 plates including frontispiece: 1 end map.

[HRAF MS: pp. viii, 191: 1 appendix: 4 plates including frontispiece: 1 end map.]

Yale: Eeac 873M. DLC: DK755.M95. DLC card no.: 41-40961.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Frieda Schütze.

[This source is an account of an expedition to the Lower Tunguska, Olenek and Lena Rivers in 1873-1875 in which Müller participated, making astronomical, topographical and magnetic observations. He gives a detailed itinerary with accounts of plant and animal life, reindeer, the population (Russian, Yakut and Tungus), their life, habits and culture, and detailed accounts of towns and settlements.

51: Müller

Only the materials referring to the Yakut and Tungus and their environment have been translated for the Files.]

Field date: 1873-1875
Analyst: Gilbert Winer

Evaluation: Natural Scientist-2
Processed in 1952-1969

53: Tokarev, S. A. and I. S. Gurvich. The Yakuts. In, M. G. Levin and L. P. Potapov, eds., The Peoples of Siberia, pp. 243-304, 904-905. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

24 illustrations.

HRAF copy.

/This source is a summary of Yakut culture and history. In places it is difficult to separate actual data from political propaganda. /

Field date: none
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologists-4
Processed in 1968

111 RV 2 Yakut
Dolgan

54: Popov, A. A. Olenvodstvo u dolgan [Reindeer Breeding among the Dolgan]. Sovetskaia Etnografiia, 1935, pt. 4-5, pp. 184-205. Moskva and Leningrad: Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1935.

Yale: NkIU. AkIg. 1935.

Translated from the Russian for the Human Relations Area Files by Norbert Ward.

Omitted from the file: Figures 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13 (Technical difficulties in reproduction).

[This article presents very good information on the reindeer and reindeer herding activities of the Dolgan. Almost all aspects are covered: the care and herding of the animals, their importance as a means of transportation, the use of their meat and hides as food and clothing, the sleds used in transportation, and the different kinds of harness used. There are also good illustrations showing these types of sleds, harness, and saddles. In this translation the Russian soft sign "ь" when it occurs in Popov's phonetic transcriptions was transliterated by an apostrophe--Analyst].

Field date: none
Analyst: Alice McCloskey

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 3
Processed in 1953

55: Popov, A. A. The Dolgans. In, M. G. Levin and L. P. Potapov, editors. The Peoples of Siberia, pp. 655-669, 913. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

11 illustrations.

HRAF copy.

/This source is a cultural and historical summary about the Dolgans, containing a certain amount of Russian communist propaganda./

Field date: none
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1968